MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND HIGHER EDUCATION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION,
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE, HIGHER EDUCATION AND INNOVATION
OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

Kyrgyz-Russian Slavic University
named after the first President of the Russian Federation B.N. Yeltsin

APPROVE
Directors
(position)
Abilova
S.S.
04.11.2026

Propaedeutics of Internal Diseases

Work program of the discipline (module)

Assigned to the **Family Medicine & Therapy**

Curriculum 310501_26_1 ldi.plx
Specialty 31.05.01. - RF, 560001 - KR Pediatrics

Qualification **Medical - Doctor**
Form of study **Full-time**

Total labor intensity **10 ZET**
Hours according to the 360
including:
classroom classes 176
independent work 147,7

Types of control in semesters:
Score 5
Exam 6

Distribution of hours of the discipline by semesters

Semester (<Курс>.<Семестр на курсе>)	5 (3.1)		6 (3.2)		Total	
Weeks	18		16			
Type of classes	UP	WP	UP	WP	UP	WP
Lectures	32	32	16	16	48	48
Practical	64	64	64	64	128	128
Contact work during the theoretical training	0,3	0,3			0,3	0,3
Contact work during the examination period Sessions			0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5
Including int.	6	6	6	6	12	12
Total room.	96	96	80	80	176	176
Contact work	96,3	96,3	80,5	80,5	176,8	176,8
Myself. Work	83,7	83,7	64	64	147,7	147,7
Watches for control			35,5	35,5	35,5	35,5
Total	180	180	180	180	360	360

The program was compiled by:

Candidate of Medical Sciences, Associate Professor, Head of the Department of Family Medicine and Therapy, Suranova G.Zh.;
Teacher, Alieva U.E.

Reviewer(s):
Doctor of Medical Sciences, Associate Professor of Hospital Therapy with a Course of Hematology of the KSMA, Toktogulova N.A

Approved by EPR: Zhamankulova M.K.

Work program of the discipline
Propedeutics of Internal Medicine

developed in accordance with the Federal State Educational Standard 3++:
Federal State Educational Standard of Higher Education - Specialist in the Specialty 31.05.01 General Medicine (for foreigners) (Order of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation dated 12.08.2020 No 965)

Compiled on the basis of the curriculum:

Specialty 31.05.01 - Russian Federation, 560001 - KR General Medicine (for foreigners)

approved by the Academic Council of the university dated 06/26/2026 protocol No 11.

The work program was approved at the meeting of the _____

Minutes of 29.08.2026 No 1
Program validity: 2026-2031 academic year
Head of Department: Suranova G.Zh.

CHANGE REGISTRATION SHEET
to the work program of the discipline (module)

Propaedeutics of Internal Diseases

Name of the discipline

№ p/n	Foundation Contributions Changes	Section/ Item	Patch Contents
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			

1. OBJECTIVES OF MASTERING THE DISCIPLINE	
1.1	The purpose of mastering the academic discipline "Propaedeutics of Internal Diseases" is to form the students of theoretical and practical knowledge, skills and professional skills necessary for examination of both healthy and sick patients. Important attention is paid to the development of clinical thinking, mastering the basics of medical ethics and deontology, as well as improving diagnostic skills symptoms, syndromes and diseases of internal organs. This knowledge and skills contribute to the preparation of students for further study and professional activity in the field of "General Medicine", corresponding to the competencies established by the Federal State Educational Standard 3 ++. In addition, the discipline is aimed at preparing

2. THE PLACE OF THE DISCIPLINE IN THE STRUCTURE OF THE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM	
Cycle (section) of the PLO:	B1.O
2.1	**Requirements for the preliminary training of the student:**
2.1.1	Anatomy
2.1.2	Topographic Anatomy and Operative Surgery
2.1.3	Pathophysiology, clinical pathophysiology
2.1.4	Fundamentals of research work
2.1.5	Radiation diagnostics
2.2	**Disciplines and practices for which the development of this discipline (module) is necessary both Previous:**
2.2.1	Emergency Medical Manipulation Practice (Emergency Medical Assistant)
2.2.2	Practical training to obtain professional skills and professional experience at the Nursing Assistant
2.2.3	Therapeutic Practice (Physician Assistant)
2.2.4	Faculty Therapy
2.2.5	Outpatient therapy with a course of gerontology
2.2.6	Outpatient surgery
2.2.7	General Medical Practice (Outpatient Physician Assistant)
2.2.8	Family Medicine
2.2.9	Endocrinology
2.2.10	Hospital Therapy

3. COMPETENCIES OF THE STUDENT, FORMED AS A RESULT OF MASTERING THE DISCIPLINE (MODULE)	
OPK-7: Able to prescribe treatment and monitor its efficacy and safety	
Know:	
Level 1	- etiology, pathogenesis, clinical presentation of the main diseases with various nosological forms, methods of management and treatment of patients on an outpatient basis and in a day hospital.
Level 2	
Level 3	
Be able to:	
Level 1	To compare various types and methods of treatment of patients with different nosological forms, develop a treatment plan for diseases
Level 2	Manage and treat patients on an outpatient basis and in a day hospital;
Level 3	Monitor the effectiveness and safety of the prescribed treatment at all stages of its implementation.
Own:	
Level 1	• Skills in analyzing various types of treatment of patients with various nosological forms;
Level 2	Skills in managing and treating patients with various diseases on an outpatient basis and in an outpatient setting day hospital.
Level 3	

PC-4: Ready to collect and analyze the patient's complaints, medical history, examination results, laboratory, instrumental, pathological and other examinations in order to recognize the condition or establishing the fact of the presence or absence of the disease
Know:

Level 1	Methods and means of collecting and analyzing the patient's complaints, his/her medical history, indications and contraindications for conducting additional clinical and paraclinical research methods; - the need to collect and analyze the patient's complaints, his medical history; - etiopathogenesis, clinical picture and diagnosis of the main diseases;
Level 2	Indications and contraindications for choosing additional clinical and paraclinical research methods
Level 3	Indications and contraindications for additional clinical and paraclinical methods Research
Be able to:	
Level 1	Collect and analyze patient complaints, medical history; - prescribe laboratory, instrumental, pathological and other examinations in order to recognize the condition or establishment of 34 facts of the presence or absence of the disease;
Level 2	Conduct a survey, collect complaints and anamnesis of the patient; - Leave a genealogy model for families with hereditary diseases; - conduct a study of the clinical status;
Level 3	Determine indications and contraindications for the selection of additional clinical and paraclinical research methods; - use methods and means of medical examination, diagnostic measures.
Own:	
Level 1	The skills of collecting and analyzing the patient's complaints, the data of his anamnesis, interpreting the results of the most common methods of functional diagnostics used to detect blood pathologies,
Level 2	The skills of drawing up a medical history, the skills of prescribing the necessary laboratory and instrumental methods of examination in order to recognize the condition or establish the fact of the presence of or absence of disease;
Level 3	• Skills in examining patients, carrying out the necessary diagnostic measures; Skills in building a clinical diagnosis

PC-5: Able to determine the main pathological conditions, symptoms, syndromes in patients diseases, nosological forms in accordance with the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and health-related problems, X revision.	
Know:	
Level 1	Methods of conducting research to identify the main pathological conditions, symptoms, disease syndromes, nosological forms.
Level 2	Specifics of identifying various types of pathological conditions, symptoms, disease syndromes, nosological forms in accordance with the ICD X revision.
Level 3	The main syndromes of damage to organs and systems and their specifics in differential diagnosis various nosological forms in accordance with the ICD X revision.
Be able to:	
Level 1	To comprehend the results of the study of the main nosological forms of diseases;
Level 2	Analyze various types of pathological conditions, symptoms, disease syndromes, nosological forms in accordance with the ICD.
Level 3	To note the practical value in comparing specific pathological syndromes, symptoms diseases.
Own:	
Level 1	Skills in identifying the main pathological conditions, symptoms, disease syndromes.
Level 2	Methods of searching, identifying and systematizing the main pathological conditions, symptoms of syndromes diseases, nosological forms in accordance with the ICD X revision;
Level 3	The skills of their own substantiation of the combination of various symptoms and syndromes into nosological ones forms in accordance with (ICD X revision).

PC-9: Ready to provide primary health care for sudden acute illnesses, conditions, exacerbation of chronic diseases that are not accompanied by a threat to the patient's life and do not require emergency medical care	
Know:	
Level 1	Clinical manifestations of acute and chronic diseases. Methods of treatment and medical manipulations for pathological conditions and diseases
Level 2	General principles of treatment of diseases taking into account their etiology and pathogenesis; diseases taking into account their
Level 3	knowledge of pharmacological groups and their interaction with each other.
Be able to:	

Level 1	To link the symptoms, examination data and indicators of laboratory and instrumental examination methods in the whole and make the correct diagnosis.
Level 2	Prepare the patient, tools and medicines for the necessary manipulation.
Level 3	Assess the stage of the disease and prescribe therapy appropriate to the stage of the disease.
Own:	
Level 1	Skills to identify signs of an acute disease or exacerbation of a chronic disease.
Level 2	Skills and methods of providing medical care for acute and chronic diseases
Level 3	Skills of etiological and pathogenetic therapy in the treatment of diseases depending on the degree of severity of the disease on an outpatient basis.

PC-14: Capable of maintaining medical records.	
Know:	
Level 1	List and characteristics of accounting and reporting medical documentation in medical organizations therapeutic profile;
Level 2	Regulatory documentation adopted in healthcare, as well as documentation for quality assessment and the effectiveness of the work of medical organizations.
Level 3	
Be able to:	
Level 1	Conduct a medical and statistical analysis of the health indicators of the attached population;
Level 2	Maintain medical records, including in electronic form
Level 3	
Own:	
Level 1	Work skills and methods of maintaining accounting and reporting documentation of various nature in medical institutions;
Level 2	Skills of comparative characterization of medical documentation of various nature in medical institutions
Level 3	

As a result of mastering the discipline, the student must

3.1	**Know:**
3.1.1	anatomical, physiological, age and sexual features of the functioning of organs and systems of healthy and of a sick person; causes and genesis of the occurrence of the main pathological processes in the body, mechanisms their development; the main clinical symptoms and syndromes in diseases of internal organs, the mechanism of their
3.1.2	occurrence; the essence and methodology of the most common methods of laboratory and instrumental examination of patients with diseases of the respiratory system, blood circulation, digestion, urination, hematopoiesis, etc.; normal indicators of laboratory and instrumental examination methods; symptomatology of some urgent conditions (syndromes) that are threatening or incompatible with life; principles of emergency care for some urgent conditions (syndromes).
3.2	**Be able to:**
3.2.1	to interview the patient and/or his relatives and obtain complete information about the disease, establishing possible causes of the disease in typical cases;
3.2.2	conduct a physical examination of the patient (examination, palpation, auscultation, blood pressure measurement, determination of properties of arterial pulse, etc.) and to identify objective signs of pathological syndrome; independently to identify the main clinical pathological syndromes and substantiate them; to draw up a plan for laboratory and instrumental examination of the patient to verify the suspected syndrome; interpret
3.2.3	a) evaluate the results of a general analysis of blood, urine, sputum, feces and give their interpretation;
3.2.4	b) evaluate the results of biochemical blood tests and interpret them;
3.2.5	c) evaluate the results of the analysis of gastric and duodenal contents and give their interpretation;
3.2.6	d) evaluate the results of pleural effusion and interpret them;
3.2.7	e) decipher the spirogram;
3.2.8	f) decipher the ECG of a healthy person, as well as patients with the following syndromes: rhythm and/or conduction disorders, ventricular and atrial myocardial hypertrophy, acute myocardial infarction, angina pectoris and chronic forms coronary artery disease; to present the results of a complete examination in the form of a syndromic diagnosis with its justification, to draw up a brief (fragment) educational history of the disease, to provide emergency care for some urgent conditions
3.3	**Own:**

3.3.1	collect complaints and anamnesis from the patient, conduct an objective examination of the patient, measure height, weight and calculate the body mass index, draw up a plan for laboratory and instrumental examination of the patient, provide emergency care for some urgent conditions (syndromes), resuscitation measures in cases of clinical death.

4. STRUCTURE AND CONTENT OF THE DISCIPLINE (MODULE)

Code Classes	Name of sections and topics /type of lesson/	Semester / Course	Hours	The competence	References	Inté Rakt.	Pr. podg.	Note
	Section 1. Subject and objectives internal propaedeutics diseases.							
1.1	Introduction. Subject and objectives PVB. General methodology clinical trial patient, questioning, general	5	2					
1.2	Examination as a method research. General and special examination. Plan and Research methodology. Symptoms, pathogenesis and diagnostic value. Practical training- Questioning and inspection standardized patient. /Pr/	5	3	PP-4 PP-5 PP-14	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L1.4 L1.5 L1.6 L1.7			
1.3	General examination of the patient. Physical methods Studies in somatic diseases (general condition, consciousness, position, state Anthropometry, physique, PFC, examination head and neck, thyroid gland, muscular system, bones and joints, dairy glands and edema). Recommendations by writing sections of history diseases. RC No1 /Pr/	5	3	PP-4 PP-5 PP-14	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L1.4 L1.5 L1.6 L1.7			
1.4	Questions of the history of the department. Contribution of domestic and foreign scientists in the	5	3					
1.5	Medical ethics and deontolgy. /Sr/	5	3					
1.6	General examination of the patient: methodology, diagnostic significance. Pathological	5	3					
1.7	Body temperature. Character temperature curve. Types. Significance in somatic diseases. /Sr/	5	3					
1.8	Determination of the mass index body (Quetelet), redundant body weight and degree of obesity. Abdominal and gluteal femoral types of obesity. /Wed/	5	3					

1.9	History of the development of percussion, as a research method. Role of Leopold Auenbrugger and Jean Nicolas Corvisart in its introduction into practice. /Sr/	5	3					
1.10	History of development auscultation as a method research. Biophysical Basics of auscultation. Techniques and auscultation means. /Wed/	5	3					
	Section 2. Methods Organ examinations breathing. Syndromes in Pulmonology							
2.1	Subjective (complaints, anamnesis) and objective examinations (examination, palpation, percussion, auscultation - OPPA) of patients with lung diseases. /lek/	5	2					
2.2	Subjective (complaints, anamnesis) and objective examinations (examination, palpation, percussion, auscultation - OPPA) of patients with lung diseases. /Pr/	5	3	PP-4 PP-5 PP-14	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L1.4 L1.5 L1.6 L1.7	0,5		Practice practical skills.
2.3	Bronchial obstructive syndrome. Pathological syndrome bronchial dilation. Syndrome increased airiness lung tissue. /lek/	5	2					
2.4	Bronchial obstructive syndrome. Pathological syndrome bronchial dilation. Syndrome increased airiness lung tissue. /Pr/	5	3	PP-4 PP-5 PP-14	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L1.4 L1.5 L1.6 L1.7			
2.5	Pulmonary collapse syndrome tissues. Atelectasis (obturation and compression) /Lek/	5	2					
2.6	Pulmonary collapse syndrome tissues. Atelectasis (obturation and Compression syndrome thickening of lung tissue. Pulmonary cavity syndrome fabrics. Practicing practical skills. RC No2 /Pr/	5	3	PP-4 PP-5 PP-14	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L1.4 L1.5 L1.6 L1.7	0,5		
2.7	Pulmonary thickening syndrome tissue. Cavity syndrome in the lung tissue /Lek/	5	2					
2.8	Diagnostic value laboratory methods Research in pulmonology: complete blood test, clinical analysis of sputum, examination of the pleural effusion. /Sr/	5	3					
2.9	Diagnostic value laboratory methods Research in pulmonology: acute-phase proteins, immunoglobulin E. /Wr/	5	3					

2.10	Diagnostic value instrumental methods Research in pulmonology: X-ray examination. Bronchoscopy /Wed/	5	3					
2.11	Diagnostic value instrumental methods Research in pulmonology: Spirometry /Wed/	5	3					
	Section 3. Syndromes in Pulmonology (2)							
3.1	Fluid accumulation syndrome in the pleural cavity. Gas Syndrome	5	2					
3.2	Fluid accumulation syndrome in the pleural cavity. Gas Syndrome pleural cavity. Practicing practical	5	3	PP-4 PP-5 PP-14	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L1.4 L1.5 L1.6 L1.7			
3.3	Respiratory syndrome insufficiency. Pulmonary Syndrome hypertension. Chronic pulmonary insufficiency. /lek/	5	2					
3.4	Respiratory syndrome insufficiency. Pulmonary Syndrome hypertension. Chronic pulmonary insufficiency. Writing a Piece of History diseases. RKNo3 /Pr/	5	3	PP-4 PP-5 PP-14	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L1.4 L1.5 L1.6 L1.7			
	Section 4. Methods Cardio- vascular system. Syndromes in cardiology							
4.1	Subjective (complaints, anamnesis) and objective examinations (examination, palpation, percussion, auscultation - OPPA) of patients with cardiovascular diseases. /Lek/	5	2					
4.2	Subjective (complaints, anamnesis) and objective examinations (examination, palpation, percussion, auscultation - OPPA) of patients with cardiovascular diseases. BP measurement, working out practical skills. /Pr/	5	4	PP-4 PP-5 PP-14	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L1.4 L1.5 L1.6 L1.7	0,5		Practice practical skills.
4.3	Principles of ECG examination. Decoding Methods normal ECG. Syndrome Hypertrophy and Dilation myocardium. ECG criteria for GPP,	5	2					

4.4	Principles of ECG examination. Decoding Methods normal ECG. Syndrome Hypertrophy and Dilation myocardium. ECG criteria for GPP,	5	4	PP-4 PP-5 PP-14	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L1.4 L1.5 L1.6 L1.7	0,5		Practice practical skills and Transcript ECG.
4.5	Endocardial damage syndrome. Stenosis syndrome and mitral insufficiency valves. Stenosis syndrome and aortic insufficiency Valves /Lek/	5	2					
4.6	Endocardial damage syndrome. Stenosis syndrome and mitral insufficiency valves. Stenosis syndrome and aortic insufficiency Valve /Pr/	5	4	PP-4 PP-5 PP-14	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L1.4 L1.5 L1.6 L1.7			
4.7	Myocardial damage syndrome. Rhythm disorder syndrome (arrhythmias). Disorders automatism (takhi -, bradyarthymia), excitability (extrasystoles) and conduction (blockade). /lek/	5	4		L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L1.4 L1.5 L1.6 L1.7			
4.8	Myocardial damage syndrome. Rhythm disorder syndrome (arrhythmias). /Pr/	5	4			2		
4.9	Myocardial damage syndrome. Rhythm disorder syndrome (arrhythmias). Disorders conductivity (blockade) /Pr/	5	4	PP-4 PP-5 PP-14	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L1.4 L1.5 L1.6 L1.7	2		
4.10	Myocardial damage syndrome. Disorders of automaticity (tahi -, bradyarthymia) and excitability (extrasystoles). /Pr/	5	3	PP-4 PP-5 PP-14	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L1.4 L1.5 L1.6 L1.7			
4.11	Pericardial syndrome. Fibrinous syndrome "dry" pericarditis. Fluid accumulation syndrome in the pericardial cavity. Tamponade syndrome hearts /Lek/	5	2					
4.12	Pericardial syndrome. Fibrinous syndrome "dry" pericarditis. Fluid accumulation syndrome in the pericardial cavity. Cardiac tamponade syndrome. Writing a Piece of History diseases. RKNo4 /Pr/	5	5	PP-4 PP-5 PP-14	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L1.4 L1.5 L1.6 L1.7			
4.13	Laennec's contribution to auscultation heart and blood vessels. /Cf/	5	4					

4.14	Willem's Invention of the ECG Einthoven. Implementation of ECG in	5	4					
4.15	Contribution of Academician Mirrakhimov M.M. in the study of the heart through scientific research and organizational	5	4					
4.16	Diagnostic value instrumental methods Research in cardiology: Echocardiography (ECHOCARDI) . /Sr/	5	4					
4.17	Diagnostic value instrumental methods Research in cardiology: X-ray Cardiac examinations. /Cf/	5	4					
4.18	Diagnostic value instrumental Pulse studies: sphygmography, plethysmography. /Sr/	5	3					
4.19	Rules for applying electrodes in posterior myocardial infarction and with a heart attack of the right ventricle. /Sr/	5	3,7					
	Section 5. Methods Cardio- vascular system. Syndromes in cardiology.							
5.1	Coronary syndrome insufficiency. Acute coronary syndrome insufficiency. Acute Infarction Syndrome myocardium. ECG criteria /Lek/	5	2					
5.2	Coronary syndrome insufficiency. Acute coronary syndrome insufficiency. Acute Infarction Syndrome myocardium. ECG criteria /PR/	5	5	PP-4 PP-5 PP-14	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L1.4 L1.5 L1.6 L1.7			
5.3	Arterial syndrome hypertension. Vascular syndrome insufficiency /Lek/	5	2					
5.4	Arterial syndrome hypertension. Vascular syndrome insufficiency. Working off practical skills. /Pr/	5	5	PP-4 PP-5 PP-14	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L1.4 L1.5 L1.6 L1.7			
5.5	Cardiac syndrome insufficiency /Lek/	5	2					
5.6	Cardiac syndrome insufficiency. RKNo5 /Pr/	5	5					
5.7	Passing and defending the educational	5	0,3					
5.8	Changes in arterial pulse at various diseases of the cardiovascular vascular system. /Sr/	5	2					

5.9	Diagnostic value instrumental methods Research in Cardiology: /Sr/	5	2					
5.10	Diagnostic value instrumental methods Research in cardiology: ECG monitoring. /Wed/	5	2					
5.11	Diagnostic value instrumental methods Research in cardiology: Computed tomography. /Wed/	5	2					
5.12	Diagnostic value instrumental methods Research in cardiology: Magnetic resonance tomography. /Wed/	5	2					
5.13	Diagnostic value Lower Pressure Measurements limbs. Significance ankle-brachial index. /Wed/	5	2					
5.14	Diagnostic value laboratory methods Research in cardiology: complete blood count, lipid spectrum, C reactive protein /Sr/	5	2					
5.15	Diagnostic value laboratory methods Research in cardiology: blood enzymes - troponin I and T, myoglobin, cretinphosphokinase, LDH. /Sr/	5	2					
5.16	Diagnostic value laboratory methods Research in cardiology: Urethic sodium peptides. /Cf/	5	2					
5.17	Diagnostic value functional studies: test with a 6-minute walk. /Wed/	5	2					
5.18	Diagnostic value Functional Methods examinations: bicycle ergometry, treadmill test /Wed/	5	2					
5.19	Diagnostic value of BP monitoring. Phenotypes high arterial pressure. /Avg/	5	2					
5.20	/Pass/	5						
	Section 6. Methods Studies of the gastrointestinal intestinal tract. Syndromes in gastroenterology.							

6.1	Subjective (complaints, anamnesis) and objective examinations (examination, palpation, percussion, auscultation - OPPA) of patients with diseases of the gastrointestinal intestinal tract and hepatobiliary	6	2					
6.2	Subjective (complaints, anamnesis) and objective examinations (examination, palpation, percussion, auscultation - OPPA) of patients with diseases of the gastrointestinal intestinal tract and hepatobiliary system. Secretory disorder syndrome Functions of the stomach (hyperarid and hypoacid syndrome). /PP/	6	4	PP-4 PP-5 PP-14	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L1.4 L1.5 L1.6 L1.7			
6.3	Exocrine syndrome pancreatic functions glands. Syndrome maldigistia. Biliary inflammation syndrome Bladder and biliary tract pathways. Cholestasis syndrome. /Pr/	6	4	PP-4 PP-5 PP-14	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L1.4 L1.5 L1.6 L1.7			
6.4	Enteral syndrome. Malabsorption syndrome. Colitic syndrome. Writing a Piece of History diseases. /Pr/	6	4	PP-4 PP-5 PP-14	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L1.4 L1.5 L1.6 L1.7			
6.5	Disorder syndrome secretory function of the stomach (hyperacid and hypoacid gastric syndrome). Jaundice syndrome. Hepatic cell syndrome insufficiency. Portal syndrome hypertension. /Lek/	6	2					
6.6	Hepatic cell syndrome Syndrome jaundice. /Pr/	6	4					
6.7	Portal syndrome hypertension. RKNo6 /Pr/	6	4	PP-4 PP-5 PP-14	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L1.4			
6.8	Diagnostic value study of H. pylory /Cf/	6	2,5					
6.9	Diagnostic value studies of gastrocopia. /Sr/	6	2,5					
6.10	Diagnostic value duodenal probing (duodental content) /Sr/	6	2,5					
6.11	Diagnostic value Studies of the bagged and free liquid in abdominal cavity - ultrasound, CT, MRI. /Wed/	6	3,5					

6.12	Diagnostic lapocentesis - for research ascitic fluid. /Sr/	6	3,5					
	Section 7. Methods Research urinary system. Syndromes in nephrology							
7.1	Subjective (complaints, anamnesis) and objective examinations (examination, palpation, percussion, auscultation - OPPA) of patients with diseases urinary system. Tubular syndrome Dysfunctions: Urinary Infection Syndrome paths. Dysuric syndrome /Lek/	6	2					
7.2	Subjective (complaints, anamnesis) and objective examinations (examination, palpation, percussion, auscultation - OPPA) of patients with diseases urinary /Pr/	6	4	PP-4 PP-5 PP-14	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L1.4 L1.5 L1.6 L1.7	0,5		Practice practical skills.
7.3	Urinary Tract Syndrome tracks: Urinary Infection Syndrome paths. Dysuric syndrome. Writing a Piece of History diseases. /Pr/	6	4	PP-4 PP-5 PP-14	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L1.4 L1.5 L1.6 L1.7			
7.4	Syndromes of renal damage Parehims: Isolated urinary Syndrome Nephritic syndrome. Nephrotic syndrome Renal hypertension syndrome (renovacular and renopric hypertension) /Pr/	6	4	PP-4 PP-5 PP-14	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L1.4 L1.5 L1.6 L1.7			
7.5	Global Syndrome Renal dysfunction: Acute renal syndrome insufficiency. Chronic renal failure. Uremia. RK No7. /Pr/	6	4	PP-4 PP-5 PP-14	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L1.4 L1.5 L1.6 L1.7			
7.6	Diagnostic value laboratory methods Disease Tests urinary system: protein, protein fractions, lipid spectrum /Sr/	6	3					

7.7	Features of distribution edema in a patient with kidney disease. Pathogenetic mechanisms their development. Differences from edema	6	3					
7.8	Diagnostic value mineral and bone disorders in chronic kidney disease. Significance vitamin D, calcium, phosphorus. /Sr/	6	3					
7.9	Diagnostic value laboratory methods Pathological examinations kidneys: complete blood count, erythropoietin. Therapeutic events. /Wed/	6	2					
	Section 8. Methods Organ examinations hematopoiesis. Syndromes in Hematology							
8.1	Subjective (complaints, anamnesis) and objective examinations (examination, palpation, percussion, auscultation - OPPA) of patients with diseases of the system hematopoiesis (lymphatic) nodes, spleen) /Lek/	6	2					
8.2	Subjective (complaints, anamnesis) and objective examinations (examination, palpation, percussion - OPP) patients with diseases hematopoietic systems (lymph nodes, spleen) /pr/	6	4	PP-4 PP-5 PP-14	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L1.4 L1.5 L1.6 L1.7	0,5		Practice practical skills.
8.3	Anaemic syndrome Posthemorrhagic anemias. Dyserythropoietic anemias (Iron deficiency anemias. B12 folate deficiency anemia Hemolytic anemias /PR/	6	4	PP-4 PP-5 PP-14	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L1.4 L1.5 L1.6 L1.7	1		Practice practical skills.
8.4	Hyperplastic syndrome in reactive diseases hematopoietic system.. Proliferative syndrome in hematological malignancies. Hemorrhagic syndrome. DIC Syndrome /Cure/	6	2	PP-4 PP-5 PP-14	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L1.4 L1.5 L1.6 L1.7			
8.5	Hyperplastic syndrome in reactive diseases hematopoietic system.. Proliferative syndrome in hematological malignancies. Writing a Piece of History diseases. /Pr/	6	4	PP-4 PP-5 PP-14	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L1.4 L1.5 L1.6 L1.7	2		Practice practical skills.
8.6	Hemorrhagic syndrome. DIC syndrome. RK No8. /PR/	6	4			2		Practice practical skills.

8.7	Hematopoiesis scheme. Significance cell differentiation and proliferation in the clinic. /Sr/	6	4					
8.8	Diagnostic value laboratory methods Disease Tests red blood cells: vitamin B12, iron, ferritin, transferrin and etc. /Wed/	6	4					
8.9	Diagnostic value laboratory methods Research: Coagulation blood systems - ACTA, PTI, fibrin time. /Cf/	6	4					
8.10	Diagnostic value bone marrow studies - Trepanobiopsy, sternal puncture. /Sr/	6	3					
8.11	Diagnostic value immunophenotyping in leukemia. /Sr/	6	3					
	Section 9. Methods Endocrine research system. Syndromes in Endocrinology							
9.1	Subjective (complaints, anamnesis) and objective (examination, palpation) methods Studies of patients with thyroid diseases glands /Lek/	6	2					
9.2	Subjective (complaints, anamnesis) and objective (examination, palpation) methods Studies of patients with thyroid diseases glands. Hypothyroidism syndrome. Hyperthyroidism syndrome. Writing a Piece of History diseases. /Pr/	6	4					
9.3	Intrasecretory syndrome pancreatic functions glands: Hyperglycemia syndrome (diabetes mellitus) Hypoglycemia syndrome. /Lek/	6	2					
9.4	Intrasecretory syndrome pancreatic functions glands: Hyperglycemia syndrome (diabetes mellitus) Hypoglycemia syndrome. RC №9. /Pr/	6	4					
9.5	The meaning of hypatolamo-pituitary axis in thyroid diseases glands. /Wed/	6	3					

9.6	Diagnostic value thyroid hormones: TSH, free T3, T4. The value of negative feedback. /Sr/	6	3					
9.7	Diagnostic value laboratory methods Research: Sugar Levels on an empty stomach in the capillary and venous blood, postprandial sugar, glycated hemoglobin /Sr/	6	3					
9.8	Types of prediabetes: glycemia fasting, disturbed carbohydrate tolerance. Glucose test, species. /Sr/	6	3					
	Section 10. Methods Studies of musculoskeletal musculoskeletal system. Syndromes in rheumatology.							
10.1	Study of patients with diffuse syndrome lesions of the connective tissue. syndrome inflammatory and degenerative lesions joints. /lek/	6	2					
10.2	Study of patients with diffuse syndrome lesions of the connective tissue. syndrome inflammatory and degenerative lesions joints. Writing fragment of the medical history. RC №10. /Pr/	6	4					
10.3	The importance of immunological research in rheumatology (rheumatoid factor, ACP, ANF, HLA B 27) /Wed/	6	3					
10.4	The importance of instrumental joint examination methods (X-ray, ultrasound, CT, MRI)	6	3					
10.5	The importance of synovial analysis fluids (clinical with assessment of physico-chemical properties of the liquid, severity of cytosis, detection of ragocytes, rheumatoid factor and Uric acid crystal in polarization microscope) /Sr/	6	2,5					
10.6	Pre-exam Preparation. /KrEk/	6	0,5					
10.7	/Exam/	6	35,5					

5. FUND OF ASSESSMENT TOOLS
5.1. Control questions and tasks
In the process of studying the discipline "Propaedeutics of Internal Diseases", students pass 7 midterm tests, and at the end of the

studying the discipline - 8th,
final. The results of the practical task on the supervision of a thematic patient, as well as the survey and
Interviews on the topics studied are the basis for grading the intermediate control.
Control sections:
Control Section No1
The subject and tasks of propaedeutics of internal diseases. Methods of examination of the respiratory system. Syndromes in pulmonology.
Methods of physical examination of a pulmonary patient. Self-supervision of the patient with subsequent
presentation of a clinical syndromic diagnosis, assessment of laboratory instrumental data (sputum analysis,
chest radiographs, PFT data), solving a clinical situational problem, test control
Control Section No2
Methods of studying the cardiovascular system. Syndromes in cardiology
Self-curation of the patient with subsequent presentation of the clinical syndromic diagnosis, assessment of the
laboratory and instrumental data (blood enzymes, ECG, echocardiography), solving a clinical situational problem,
Test control.
Control Section No3
Syndromes in cardiology.
Self-supervision of the patient with the subsequent presentation of a clinical syndromic diagnosis, assessment
laboratory and instrumental data (blood enzymes, ECG, echocardiography), solving a clinical situational problem,
Test control.
Control Section No4
Methods of examination of the gastrointestinal tract. Syndromes in gastroenterology.
Hepatic syndromes. Self-supervision of the patient with subsequent presentation of clinical syndromic
diagnosis, assessment of laboratory and instrumental data (blood enzymes, analysis of gastric contents, analysis of
stool), solving a clinical situational problem, test control.
Control Section No5
Methods of examination of the urinary system. Syndromes in nephrology.
Self-supervision of the patient with subsequent presentation of a clinical syndromic diagnosis, assessment of the
laboratory and instrumental data (general analysis of urine, urine according to Nechiporenko, according to Zimnitsky), the decision of the
clinical situational task, test control.
Control Section No6
"Methods of research of hematopoietic organs. Syndromes in hematology"
Self-curation of the patient with subsequent presentation of the clinical syndromic diagnosis, assessment of the
laboratory and instrumental data (bone marrow, CBC, blood enzymes), solving the clinical situational
tasks, test control.
Control Section No7
Methods of research of the endocrine system and metabolism. Syndromes in endocrinology, Research methods
- musculoskeletal system. Syndromes in rheumatology. Emergency conditions in therapy
Self-curation of the patient with subsequent presentation of the clinical syndromic diagnosis, assessment of the
laboratory and instrumental data (blood glucose, GTT, thyroid spectrum), the solution of the clinical situational
tasks, test control. Self-supervision of the patient with subsequent presentation of clinical syndromic
diagnosis, assessment of laboratory and instrumental data (blood enzymes, rheumatic tests, bone radiographs and
joints), solving a clinical situational problem, test control.
Control questions:
1. A brief history of the development of the doctrine of diagnostic methods and internal diseases.
2. Types of diagnostics. Diagnosis methodology.
3. Scheme of the medical history. The importance of the medical history as a scientific, medical and legal document.
4. General examination of a healthy patient.
5. Examination of the chest of a healthy patient.
6. Chest shape: normosthenic, hypersthenic, asthenic.
7. Types of breathing (thoracic, abdominal, mixed), their diagnostic criteria.
8. Examination of the oral cavity.
9. Examination of the abdomen.
10. Physique. The concept of the constitutional type.
11. Palpation of organs of a healthy person. Significance of the method.
12. Palpation of lymph nodes.
13. Palpation of the thyroid gland.
14. Palpation of the joints.
15. Palpation of the chest.
16. Palpation of the heart area.
17. Examination of peripheral arteries, pulse properties.
18. Oriented superficial palpation, technique.
19. Deep methodical sliding palpation according to the method of V.P. Obraztsov, N.D. Strazhesko.
20. Palpation of the abdominal cavity organs (stomach, intestinal sections).
21. Palpation of the abdominal cavity organs (liver, spleen).
22. Palpation of the kidneys.
23. Percussion as a research method, biophysical foundations of percussion.
24. General rules and techniques of percussion,.

25. Basic percussion sounds are normal.
26. Comparative percussion of the lungs, methodology.
27. Topographic percussion of the lungs, methodology.
28. Projection of the lobes of the lungs on the chest.
29. Determination of lung boundaries, mobility of inferior pulmonary margins, Kroenig's fields
30. Percussion of the heart, rules and technique of percussion.
31. Boundaries of relative cardiac dullness, method of determination.
32. Boundaries of absolute cardiac dullness, method of determination.
33. Projection of various parts of the heart on the anterior wall of the chest.
34. Projection of the heart valves on the anterior wall of the chest.
35. Percussion of the great vessels of a healthy person.
36. Vascular bundle, method of determination.
37. Percussion of the abdomen, diagnostic value.
38. Liver percussion, methodology, liver size according to Kurlov.
39. Percussion of the gallbladder, technique, diagnostic value.
40. Percussion of the spleen, methodology, spleen size.
41. Bladder percussion.
42. Auscultation of organs of a healthy person - the history of the development of auscultation as a research method.
43. Methods and means of auscultation. General rules and techniques of auscultation.
44. Auscultation of the lungs: rules and procedure for auscultation.
45. Basic respiratory sounds are normal.
46. Study of bronchophony.
47. Auscultation of the heart, biophysical foundations of sound phenomena in the heart.
48. Heart sounds, the mechanism of their occurrence, the basic sounds are normal.
49. Physiological bifurcation of the I and II heart sounds.
50. Auscultation of large arteries. Method of measuring blood pressure (according to WHO criteria). Standards blood pressure.
51. Auscultation of the abdomen: auscultative-frictional determination of the gastric border.
52. Intestinal auscultation. Mechanism of intestinal murmurs. Rules and procedure for intestinal auscultation.
53. Body temperature. Types (types) of fevers.
54. The importance of laboratory methods of blood testing in the clinic of internal diseases.
55. The importance of laboratory methods of urine examination in the clinic of internal diseases.
56. The importance of laboratory methods of fecal examination in the clinic of internal diseases.
57. Electrocardiography, registration (leading) technique, standards of the cardiac cycle curve.
58. The importance of the phonocardiography method.
59. The importance of ultrasound research methods (including echocardiography) in the clinic of internal diseases.
60. The importance of the X-ray method of research, its main types.
61. Venous pressure, method of determination, diagnostic value.
62. The importance of endoscopic research methods in the clinic of internal diseases.
63. Diagnostic value of the method of organ biopsy, histological and cytological studies of biopsy material.
64. Features of questioning patients with respiratory diseases.
65. The main clinical symptoms in patients with respiratory diseases (cough, sputum, hemoptysis, pulmonary hemorrhage).
66. General examination of patients with diseases of the respiratory system, its diagnostic value.
67. Shortness of breath, attack of suffocation. Mechanisms of their occurrence and diagnostic value.
68. Fever, its clinical equivalents. Types of temperature curves.
69. Pathological forms of the chest (emphysematous, paralytic, navicular, rachitic,
Curvature of the spine: kyphosis, lordosis, scoliosis, kyphoscoliosis.
70. Pathological types of percussion sound (blunted, blunt, boxy, tympanic, blunted - tympanic). Diagnostic value of comparative percussion of the lungs.
71. Adverse respiratory sounds, diagnostic value.
72. Sputum analysis and its diagnostic value.
73. Analysis of pleural fluid and its diagnostic value.
74. Technique of puncture of the pleural cavity.
75. Spirometry, spirography, pneumotachometry, peak flowmetry.
76. Interpretation of a spirogram and its diagnostic value.
77. Bronchial obstruction syndrome.
78. Syndrome of increased airiness of the lungs.
79. Lung tissue infiltration syndrome.
80. Syndrome of fluid presence in the pleural cavity.
81. Syndrome of gas in the pleural cavity.
82. Cavity syndrome in the lung.
83. Syndrome of pathological bronchial dilation.
84. Pulmonary insufficiency syndrome, degrees and types of ventilation disorders.
85. Chronic cor pulmonale syndrome.
86. Questioning patients with diseases of the cardiovascular system.
87. Main clinical symptoms in patients with diseases of the cardiovascular system.

88. Pain in the heart area, the mechanism of their occurrence. Methods of relief.
89. Dyspnea. Mechanisms of "cardiac dyspnea".
90. Cough, hemoptysis in patients with diseases of the cardiovascular system. Nature and mechanism of their occurrence, diagnostic value.
91. General examination and examination of the heart area in patients with diseases of the cardiovascular system, diagnostic meaning.
92. Palpation of apical and cardiac impulses.
93. Characteristics of the "pathological" apical impulse: localization, strength, height, prevalence. Negative apical push.
94. Epigastric and precordial pulsations, their genesis. Diagnostic value.
95. Diagnostic value of changes in the boundaries of relative and absolute dullness of the heart.
96. Additional and pathological tones in systole and diastole (III and IV, mitral valve opening sound, systolic click-click).
97. Change of tones in pathology: weakening, strengthening, bifurcation, the appearance of additional tones. Changes in rhythm alternation of heart sounds "Quail rhythm", gallop rhythms, pendulum-like rhythm (embryocardia).
98. Tachycardia, Bradycardia, Arrhythmia
99. Heart murmurs. Mechanism of occurrence. Difference between organic and functional murmurs. Ratio of murmurs to phases cardiac activity.
100. Systolic and diastolic murmurs, their variants. Places of best listening to murmurs, ways of conduction heart murmurs.
101. Pericardial friction murmur, pleuropericardial murmurs. Diagnostic value.
102. Examination of the peripheral pulse.
103. Arterial pulse: examination of it on the radial arteries, comparison of the pulse on both arms. Pulse characteristics (frequency, rhythm, filling, tension, magnitude, speed, pulse shape).
104. The concept of arterial hypertension and hypotension.
105. Examination of veins. Dilation of the veins of the chest, abdominal wall, extremities. Indurations and soreness in palpation of the eyelids, varicose veins.
106. Laboratory methods of research in diseases of the cardiovascular system. General principles. Definition enzyme activity. Interpretation of the results in diseases of the heart and blood vessels.
107. Diagnostic value of hyperfermentemia. Determination of cholesterol, LDL, VLDL. Interpretation of the results in diseases of the heart and blood vessels.
108. The importance of determining total protein and protein fractions, C-reactive protein, seromucoid, sialic acids, antistreptolysin, antihyaluronidase, antistreptokinase. Interpretation of the results in diseases of the heart and blood vessels.
109. Clinical and ECG criteria for left ventricular hypertrophy.
110. Clinical and ECG criteria for right ventricular hypertrophy.
111. Disorders of excitability of the sinus node, clinical and ECG - manifestations, diagnostic value.
112. Extrasystole, clinical and ECG manifestations, diagnostic value.
113. Paroxysmal tachycardia, clinical and ECG manifestations, diagnostic value.
114. Atrial fibrillation and flutter, clinical and ECG manifestations, diagnostic value.
115. Conduction disorders, clinical and ECG - manifestations, diagnostic value.
116. Sphygmography. The concept of the polycardiographic method of research and its significance for the judgment of the functional state of the heart.
117. Phonocardiography. General ideas about the phonocardiography technique. The importance of this technique for diagnosis diseases of the heart and blood vessels. Indications.
118. Ultrasound examination of the heart (echocardiography). Indications for the appointment of the study. Diagnostic meaning.
119. X-ray examination of the heart. Radioisotope research methods.
120. Blood flow velocity, diagnostic value.
121. Acute heart failure syndrome, diagnostic value.
122. Chronic heart failure syndrome, diagnostic value.
123. Arterial hypertension syndrome, diagnostic value.
124. Arterial hypotension syndrome, diagnostic value.
125. Syndrome of inflammatory changes in the heart (myocardium, endocardium, pericardium).
126. Acute coronary insufficiency syndrome.
127. Chronic coronary insufficiency syndrome.
128. Heart failure syndrome.
129. Cardiac asthma syndrome.
130. Mitral valve insufficiency.
131. Stenosis of the left atrioventricular foramen.
132. Stenosis of the aortic mouth.
133. Aortic valve insufficiency.
134. Insufficiency of the 3-leaflet valve.
135. Questioning patients with esophageal diseases, diagnostic value.
136. Questioning patients with diseases of the stomach and 12th denum: diagnostic value.
137. Questioning of patients with pancreatic diseases, diagnostic value.
138. Questioning patients with intestinal diseases, diagnostic value.
139. Pain syndrome in patients with gastrointestinal tract disease: mechanism of occurrence, localization, radiation of pain, its nature and intensity, time of occurrence during the day, duration, relief

pain.
140. Appetite: preserved, reduced, increased (polyphagia), completely absent (anorexia). Aversion to food (fatty, meat). Dry mouth, bitterness. Unpleasant taste, lack of taste. Drooling.
141. Stool: frequency per day, volume of bowel movements, color, shape, consistency, presence of particles of undigested fiber and food, impurities of blood, mucus.
142. Causes, diagnostic value of various types of diarrhea.
143. Constipation, mechanism of origin, diagnostic value.
144. Signs of esophageal, gastric, intestinal bleeding.
145. Examination of the oral cavity, pharynx, tonsils, posterior pharyngeal wall; the condition of the oral mucosa, teeth.
146. Examination of the abdomen in the vertical and horizontal position of the patient. Division of the abdomen into topographic areas. Abdominal configuration.
147. Development of venous collaterals on the anterior abdominal wall ("Medusa's head") and lateral walls.
148. Visible peristalsis and antiperistalsis of the stomach and intestines.
149. Abdominal percussion: determination of free and bagged fluid in the abdominal cavity. Method of determination ascites in the vertical and horizontal position of the patient.
150. On palpation Determination of areas of skin hypersensitivity (Zakharyin-Ged zones) and painful places of the abdomen. Determination of resistance and muscular defense, the diagnostic value of this. symptom. Symptom of irritation Shchetkin-Blumberg peritoneum.
151. Fecal analysis, diagnostic value.
152. Endoscopic examination of the gastrointestinal tract, diagnostic value.
153. Technique of duodenal (fractional) probing and its diagnostic value.
154. Gastric hyposecretion syndrome.
155. Gastric hypersecretion syndrome.
156. Pancreatic exocrine insufficiency syndrome.
157. Maldigestion syndrome, malabsorption, exudative enteropathy.
158. Syndrome of impaired evacuation from the stomach.
159. Gastrointestinal bleeding syndrome.
160. Intestinal dyspepsia syndrome.
161. Questioning patients with liver and gallbladder diseases.
162. Pain syndrome in liver disease: localization, radiation, nature, duration, conditions occurrence. How pain is relieved. The mechanism of pain, its diagnostic value.
163. Dyspeptic phenomena in liver disease: nausea, vomiting, belching, bloating and rumbling in the abdomen, changes in the appetite and taste in the mouth, changes in stool.
164. Jaundice: discoloration of the skin, urine, feces. Skin itching. Diagnostic value.
165. General examination of patients with liver diseases, diagnostic value.
166. Laboratory methods for studying liver function.
167. Methods of laboratory and instrumental diagnostics characterizing the participation (impairment) of the liver in the protein exchange.
168. Methods of laboratory and instrumental diagnostics characterizing the participation (impairment) of the liver in the fatty exchange.
169. Methods of laboratory and instrumental diagnostics characterizing the participation (impairment) of the liver in carbohydrate exchange.
170. Methods of laboratory and instrumental diagnostics characterizing the neutralizing and excretory functions liver.
171. Instrumental methods of examination of the liver and gallbladder.
172. Parenchymal jaundice syndrome, diagnostic value.
173. Obstructive jaundice syndrome, diagnostic value.
174. Hemolytic jaundice syndrome, diagnostic value.
175. Portal hypertension syndrome.
176. Hepatolienal syndrome.
177. Cytolysis syndrome.
178. Syndrome of small hepatic signs.
179. Liver failure syndrome.
180. Hepatic colic syndrome and biliary dyskinesia.
181. Gallbladder inflammation syndrome.
182. Questioning of patients with kidney diseases, diagnostic value.
183. Mechanism of edema. Differences between renal edema and edema in a cardiac patient.
184. Dysuria, oliguria, polyuria, nocturia, pollakiuria, stranguria.
185. General examination of patients with kidney diseases, diagnostic value.
186. Features of the distribution of edema in kidney disease and their difference from edema of other origin.
187. Determination of the symptom of pounding along the XII rib, its diagnostic value.
188. Examination of pain points characteristic of diseases of the urinary tract.
189. Method of listening to the renal arteries. Detection of murmur in stenosis of the renal arteries, its diagnostic meaning.
190. General urinalysis, diagnostic value.
191. Urine analysis according to Nechiporenko, Adiss-Kakovsky, diagnostic value.
192. Zimnitsky's test, Rehberg's test, diagnostic value.
193. Determination of urea, creatinine, residual nitrogen in the blood serum. Diagnostic value.

194. X-ray examination in kidney disease. General presentation and diagnostic value.
195. Kidney biopsy, indications and diagnostic value.
196. Features of fundus changes in kidney disease.
197. Edema syndrome.
198. Nephrotic syndrome.
199. Urinary syndrome.
200. Renal arterial hypertension syndrome.
201. Renal eclampsia.
202. Acute renal failure syndrome.
203. Chronic renal failure syndrome.
204. Renal colic syndrome.
205. Questioning patients with diseases of the blood system, diagnostic value.
206. Bleeding. Bleeding from the nose, gums, gastrointestinal tract, uterus and other organs. Cause and genesis emergence.
207. General examination of patients with diseases of the blood system, diagnostic value.
208. Pain during bone percussion. Percussion determination of the size of the liver and spleen.
209. General blood analysis in health and pathology.
210. Blood coagulation, tests revealing changes in I, II, III phases of blood coagulation.
211. Bone marrow puncture, diagnostic value.
212. Trepanobiopsy, technique, diagnostic value.
213. Syndromes in iron deficiency anemia: circulatory-hypoxic, sideropenic, hematological.
214. Syndromes in B12-deficient anemia: circulatory-hypoxic, gastroenterological, neurological, hematological.
215. Hemolytic syndrome.
216. Petechial-spotted type of bleeding.
217. Hematoma type of bleeding
218. Vasculitic-purpuric type of bleeding.
219. Questioning of patients with diseases of the endocrine glands, diagnostic value.
220. General examination of patients with diseases of the endocrine glands, diagnostic value.
221. Hypothyroidism syndrome.
222. Hyperthyroidism syndrome.
223. Syndrome of impaired glucose tolerance and hyperglycemia.
224. Syndrome of diabetic and hypoglycemic coma.
225. Chronic adrenal insufficiency syndrome.
226. Syndrome of fat metabolism disorders.
227. Questioning a patient in case of a disease of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue damage.
228. General examination and palpation of patients with diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue lesions.
229. Trophic disorders of the skin and its derivatives: causes and genesis of pathology. Examination affected joints (configuration, swelling, redness of the skin, the volume of active and passive movements in the joints).
230. Laboratory and instrumental methods of examination of patients with diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue damage.
231. Arthritis syndrome.
232. Arthrosis syndrome.
233. Urticaria.
234. Anaphylactic shock.
235. Writing a study case history

5.2. Topics of term papers (projects)

Coursework is not provided

5.3. Fund of Assessment Tools

TYPES AND CHARACTERISTICS OF SETS OF CONTROL AND EVALUATION TOOLS
1. Test tasks for midterm control. A system of standardized tasks that allows you to automate the procedure for measuring the level of knowledge of the student.
2. Situational tasks. A means of checking the learned theoretical material.
3. Practical skills. A means of checking the formation of competencies in students as a result of mastering discipline.
4. Theoretical issues of practical (clinical) classes. Means of control of the learned material of the topic, section (s), module(s) of the discipline by students.
5. Data of additional research methods (ECG fund, X-rays, a set of laboratory test samples).
Means of control of the learned material, which allows you to assess knowledge.
Technological map of the discipline.
Scale for assessing knowledge control.

5.4. List of types of assessment tools

- Assessment of practical skills and abilities to examine the patient.
- Solving a situational problem,
- Interpretation of analyses
- Interpretation of ECG, echocardiography, or radiograph

- Tests
- Report
- Abstract and presentations

6. EDUCATIONAL, METHODOLOGICAL AND INFORMATION SUPPORT OF THE DISCIPLINE (MODULE)

6.1. Recommended Literature

6.1.1. References

	Authors, compilers	Title	Publisher, year
L1.1	Mukhin N. A., Moiseev V. S	Propaedeutics of Internal Diseases (2nd ed.).	Publisher: GEOTAR-Media, 2023.
L1.2	Ivashkin V. T., Sheptulin A. A.	Propaedeutics of Internal Diseases (7 ed.)	Publisher: MEDpress-inform, 2021.
L1.3	Authors' team (edited by V. T. Ivashkin)	Propaedeutics of Internal Diseases (textbook for universities).	Publisher: Yurayt, 2024.
L1.4	Grebenev A. L.	Propaedeutics of Internal Diseases (revised and supplemented edition).	Publisher: GEOTAR-Media / Bukap, 2021
L1.5	Grebenev A. L., Sheptulin A. A.	Direct examination of the patient.	Publisher: GEOTAR-Media / Bukap, 2021.
L1.6	Kishkun A. A.	A Guide to Laboratory Diagnostic Methods (for Medical Students)	Publisher: GEOTAR-Media, 2021.
L1.7	Kulikov A. N., Shulenin S. N.	ECG for diseases of internal organs.	Publisher: SpetsLit, 2021.

6.3. List of Information and Educational Technologies

6.3.1 Competency-Oriented Educational Technologies

6.3.1.1	Traditional educational technologies – lectures, seminars, focused primarily on communication knowledge and methods of action transferred to students in a ready-made form and intended for reproducing assimilation and analysis of specific samples. Lecture material is provided to students using multimedia equipment and periodic presentation of thematic patients. Use of wards, study rooms for students.
6.3.1.2	The tests are designed to solve the following tasks: To teach (accustom) the student to work with tests of various difficulties: firstly, by isolating in the proposed answers only those that will be correct and, secondly, teaching the student to rationally distribute the regulated time allotted for working with tests.
6.3.1.3	Use tests as: self-learning test material (as an appendix to homework), helping students to single out from the entire content of the textbook only the main, criterion provisions, revealing the main idea of the topic under study.
6.3.1.4	Assessment of students' knowledge, which helps the teacher to find out the quality of the student's independent preparation and the effectiveness of the lesson (lecture) conducted by the teacher himself
6.3.1.5	Modular (block) rating system for assessing students' knowledge.
6.3.1.6	Intermediate certification (exam in the discipline). To control the degree of mastery of the discipline, the following is provided: exam in the discipline with a final grade.
6.3.1.7	Scope of control tasks: Writing and defending the academic medical history of the supervised patient.
6.3.1.8	Assessment of practical skills and abilities of the examined patient.
6.3.1.9	Theoretical answer to the exam ticket, which includes 3 questions from the curriculum of the discipline, solving a situational problem, tests (or ECG or X-ray, etc.).
6.3.1.10	Testing
6.3.1.11	Innovative educational technologies – form systems thinking and the ability to generate ideas when solving various situational tasks. These include situational tasks, brainstorming, role-playing games, work in small groups, scientific and practical conferences, analysis of audio and video tasks, analysis of specific clinical situations) in combination with extracurricular work in order to form and develop professional skills of students. Information Educational Technologies – Independent the use of computer equipment and Internet resources by the student to perform practical tasks and independent work. For better assimilation of the material and independent work, students prepare essays, reports and presentations.

6.3.2 List of information reference systems and software

6.3.2.1	Information system "Single Window of Access to Educational Resources" (http://window.edu.ru/)
6.3.2.2	http://www.med-edu.ru/articles
6.3.2.3	http://medvuz.info/

6.3.2.4	The R.A.L.E. Repository: Respiratory sounds: http://www.rale.ca/Recordings.htm
6.3.2.5	David Arnall: Pulmonary Breath Sounds:
6.3.2.6	http://faculty.etsu.edu/arnall/www/public_html/heartlung/breathsounds/contents.html
6.3.2.7	Frontiers in Bioscience, Virtual Library: Heart Sounds
6.3.2.8	http://www.lf2.cuni.cz/Projekty/interna/heart_sounds/h14/sound.html
6.3.2.9	McGill University: Heart Sounds: http://www.lf2.cuni.cz/Projekty/interna/heart_sounds/h6/heart_tables.html

7. MATERIAL AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT OF THE DISCIPLINE (MODULE)	
7.1	City Clinical Hospital No1 (tertiary level health care facility). It has 9 specialized departments Of these, 4 are therapeutic (departments of cardiology, rheumatology, endocrinology, emergency therapy). Available 8 standard equipped classrooms with 100 seats, with a total area of 200 sq.m. (block
7.2	desks, couches, blackboards). The department is equipped with a multimedia complex (laptop, personal computer, projector). Students have access to information stands (4 pcs.), posters, electronic library (30 textbooks), educational films (20 pcs.), clinical material base (ECG, ultrasound).

8. METHODICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR STUDENTS ON MASTERING THE DISCIPLINE (MODULE)

8. MODULAR CONTROL IN THE DISCIPLINE INCLUDES:

Current control is the assimilation of educational material in classroom classes (lectures, practical;
attendance and activity), supervising the patient, solving situational tasks and performing mandatory tasks for
independent work.

Midterm control is a check of the completeness of knowledge and skills on the material of the module as a whole. Implementation of
modular
control tasks are carried out in writing, in the form of tests.
Intermediate control is a completed documented part of the academic discipline, carried out in the form of summing up
the results of the medical history and the solution of situational tasks.
In the first semester, a test is held, in the second semester - an exam (final form of control).
The exam is not included in the intermediate control, but is held separately at the end of the discipline.

BASIC REQUIREMENTS FOR INTERMEDIATE CONTROL
When appearing for tests, students are required to have their record books with them and present them to the examiner.
The teacher is given the right to give credit without a survey to those students who scored more than 60 points for
current and mid-term control.

Exam
In the exam, the student must answer the questions correctly and demonstrate practical skills.
In the theoretical part of the exam, he must:
answer the questions of the ticket (know),
correctly perform the situational task (be able to possess it),
to interpret laboratory and instrumental studies (to be able, to possess).

Assessment of intermediate control
min 20 points — questions of the "know" level (correct formulation of the basic concepts).
20–25 points — tasks of the level "to be able" and "to possess" (correct formulation of the essence of the problem and recommendations).
25–30 points — tasks of the level "To be able" and "To possess" (full completion of the control task).

I. BASIC REQUIREMENTS FOR ROUTINE CONTROL
When building a practical lesson, teachers adhere to the following indicative plan:

Organizational stage of the lesson (up to 2% of the time):
a) roll call;
b) giving homework;
c) motivation of the topic of the lesson;
d) familiarization of students with the goals and plan of the lesson.

Control and correction of the initial level of knowledge (up to 20%):
a) test variants of control;